

9239

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Josephine Amatucci

v.

**Richard Young, individually, The District Attorney's Office
and the Sheriffs Dept, Officially**

Case 25-fp-10

formerly 18-cv-1227-SM

NOTICE CLARIFYING THE PLAINTIFF'S FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS

AS ATTRIBUTED TO SUPERVISORY LIABILITY

AND EXCESSIVE FORCE

CLAIMS AS ALLOWED UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983

1.. It appears , and in a continuing course of conduct, that this Court uses the phrase "WE WILL ASSUME WITHOUT DECIDING", to all claims before them, regarding supervisory liability, of government policymaking officials, an Act where the Court continuously refuses to decide such claims, and in doing so, they create no recourse for an appeal, a TACTIC ACT of the Court, to deny claims against government officials.

2. The decision, however, is a LEGAL question, as to whether the Act of calling the CCSD for assistance by the Carroll County prosecutor, (A POLICYMAKING OFFICIAL), to remove the Plaintiff was an Act that constituted an AFFIRMATIVE LINK, a moving force, that amounted to Condonation/ TACIT AUTHORIZATION, to supervisory liability for defendant Young's Excessive Force Assault on the Plaintiff. Where under the law

an enforcement officer is only justified in using non-deadly force ONLY during the course of an arrest or detainment. RSA: 627:5, 1. The Plaintiff was NOT being arrested. The County Sheriff obtained instructions from the County Prosecutor who commanded that the Sheriff remove the Plaintiff from the office of the County Attorney, this decision directly caused a violation of the Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment rights. In ordering the Deputy Sheriff to move the Plaintiff, the County Prosecutor was acting as a final decisionmaker for the county, and the county is therefore held liable under 1983.

3. That the LAW determines whether the Act of the prosecutor in calling the CCSD to remove the Plaintiff, constituted 'supervisory liability'....under 42 U.S.C 1983, an Act that was in violation of the Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment Liberty Rights. A First Amendment Right.

4. It is theLAW.... not the decision of the Court, that will decide whether the Plaintiff has stated a viable claim under 1983, as to whether there was an "AFFIRMATIVE LINK"....through the conduct and act of the Carroll County prosecutor, by his contacting the Sheriff's Department to have the Plaintiff removed from the office, an "AFFIRMATIVE LINK", the "MOVING FORCE"through conduct that amounted toCONDONATION OR TACIT AUTHORIZATION, to an unconstitutional practice, conduct that was "a reckless disregard of, or indifference to, the rights or safety of others." To the Plaintiff's federally protected rights. A Fourth Amendment and Due Process violation.

5. A violation of clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a person would know, "Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818, 102 S.Ct. 2727 (1982) Whether the Plaintiff's claims of Excessive Force by defendant Young, are attributed to the affirmative link of the Act of the county prosecutor, to have the Plaintiff removed from the waiting room of the County Attorney's Office, when she was not being arrested, or

detained, where she was not running away, and she was not a threat to anyone, whether it was an Act in violation of her Fourth Amendment Liberty Rights, under Due Process, and abuse of an elderly person. A claim that is based on *Monell v. Dept. of Social Services* 436 U.S. 658 (1978) where the United States Supreme Court held that: "Local government is a "person" subject to suit under Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code". And based in the cases of *Aponte Matos v. Toldeo Davila* 135 F.3d 182, 192 (1st Cir. 1998) regardinga prime mover.... behind the underlying violation, *Camilo-Robles v. Zapata*, 175 F.3d 41, 43-44 (1st Cir. 1999), regarding an affirmative link, through conduct that amounts to Condonation or Tacit Authorization. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 396-97 (1989), *Jennings v. Jones* (1st Cir. 2007).

In the case of *Hudson v. McMillian* 503 U.S. (1992) is a United States Court decision "the use of EXCESSIVE PHYSICAL FORCE, constitutes CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, even though there is no serious injury . An Eighth Amendment prohibition against Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

In the case of *Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati* (1986) is a United States Supreme Court case that clarified a previous case, *Monell v. Department of Social Services* (1978), and established that municipalities can be held liable even for a single decision that is improperly made.

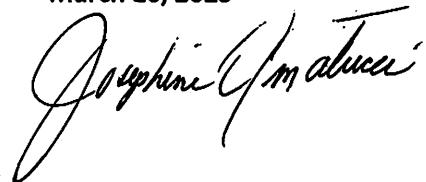
WHEREFORE: The Plaintiff is demanding her FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS to damages by a jury of her peers, as allowed under 1983, for unjustification of an Assault with Bodily Injury, by the defendant, of a deliberate choice to follow a course of action, by the county Prosecutor was the Affirmative Link behind the use of force by the CCSD, and without further delay, as allowed under the Sixth Amendment for an expeditious ruling to a jury trial, for the elderly. For the unlawful Excessive Force claim against all the defendants, that is, the County Attorney's Office, the Sheriffs Dept. and defendant Young. Or the Court will be TRESPASSING THE LAW OF THE LAND, in denying the Plaintiff her Federal claim.

Respectfully,

Josephine Amatucci

c. Carroll County District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Dept.

March 10, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Josephine Amatucci".

9239

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Josephine Amatucci

v.

Richard Young, individually, The District Attorney's Office
and the Sheriffs Dept, Officially

Case 25-fp-10

formerly 18-cv-1227-SM

NOTICE CLARIFYING THE PLAINTIFF'S FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS

AS ATTRIBUTED TO SUPERVISORY LIABILITY

AND EXCESSIVE FORCE

CLAIMS AS ALLOWED UNDER 42 U.S.C. 1983

1.. It appears , and in a continuing course of conduct, that this Court uses the phrase "WE WILL ASSUME WITHOUT DECIDING", to all claims before them, regarding supervisory liability, of government policymaking officials, where the Court continuously refuses to decide such claims, and in doing so, they create no recourse for an appeal, a TACIT of the Court to deny claims against government officials.

2. The decision, however, is a LEGAL question, as to whether the Act of calling the CCSD for assistance by the Carroll County prosecutor, (A POLICYMAKING OFFICIAL), to remove the Plaintiff was an Act that constituted an AFFIRMATIVE LINK, a moving force, that amounted to Condonation/ TACIT AUTHORIZATION, supervisory liability to defendant Young's Assault on the Plaintiff.

3. That the LAW determines whether the Act of the prosecutor in calling the CCSD to remove the Plaintiff, constituted 'supervisory liability'....under 42 U.S.C 1983, an Act that was in violation of the Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment Liberty Rights. A First Amendment Right.

4. It is theLAW.... not the decision of the Court, that will decide whether the Plaintiff has stated a viable claim under 1983, as to whether there was an "AFFIRMATIVE LINK"....through the conduct and act of the Carroll County prosecutor, by his contacting the Sheriff's Department to have the Plaintiff removed from the office, an "AFFIRMATIVE LINK", the "MOVING FORCE" through conduct that amounted toCONDONATION OR TACIT AUTHORIZATION, to an unconstitutional practice.

5. Whether the Plaintiff's claims of Excessive Force by defendant Young, are attributed to the affirmative link of the Act of the county prosecutor, to have the Plaintiff removed from the waiting room of the County Attorney's Office, when she was not being arrested, or detained, where she was not running away, and she was not a threat to anyone, whether it was an Act in violation of her Fourth Amendment Liberty Rights, under Due Process, and abuse of an elderly person. A claim that is based on *Monell v. Dept. of Social Services* 436 U.S. 658 (1978) where the United States Supreme Court held that : "Local government is a"person" subject to suit under Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code". And based in the cases of *Aponte Matos v. Toldeo Davila* 135 F.3d 182, 192 (1st Cir. 1998) regarding a prime mover behind the underlying violation, *Camilo-Robles v. Zapata*, 175 F.3d 41, 43-44 (1st Cir. 1999), regarding an affirmative link, through conduct that amounts to Condonation or Tacit Authorization.

WHEREFORE: The Plaintiff is demanding her FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS to damages by a jury of her peers, as allowed under 1983, for unjustification of an Assault with Bodily Injury, by the defendant, of a deliberate choice to follow a course of action, by the county Prosecutor was the Affirmative Link behind the use of force by the CCSD, and without further delay, as allowed under the Sixth Amendment for an expeditious ruling to a jury trial, for the elderly.

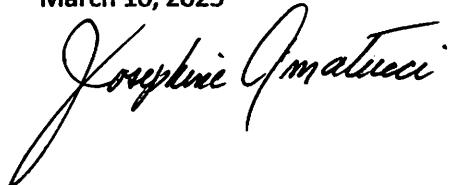
For the unlawful Excessive Force claim against all the defendants, that is, the County Attorney's Office, the Sheriffs Dept. and defendant Young. Or the Court will be TRESPASSING THE LAW OF THE LAND, in denying the Plaintiff her Federal claim.

Respectfully,

Josephine Amatuucci

c. Carroll County District Attorney's Office, Sheriff's Dept.

March 10, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Josephine Amatuucci".

JUSTIA

YOUNG
YOUNG
YOUNG

2017 New Hampshire Revised Statutes
Title VII - SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES,
AND POLICE OFFICERS
Chapter 104 - SHERIFFS AND
CONSTABLES
Section 104:28 - Liability for Deputy's
Conduct.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 104:28 (2017)

104:28 Liability for Deputy's Conduct. – The sheriff is liable for the official conduct of his deputies respectively. If a deputy is discharged, the sheriff's liability shall continue until the discharge and certificate of service thereof are recorded.

Source. RS 178:8. CS 189:8. GS 197:23. GL 216:23. PS 212:22. PL 324:26. RL 380:26.

Disclaimer: These codes may not be the most recent version. New Hampshire may have more current or accurate information. We make no warranties or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained on this site or the information linked to on the state site. Please check official sources.

No Reproduction
Without Authorization



Excessive Force by Police & Related Legal Claims

Civil rights violations by government officials can occur in many situations, but police misconduct may be the most familiar. Concerns over excessive force by police have mounted in recent years. Excessive force violates the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which forbids unreasonable searches and seizures by law enforcement. Victims of excessive force by police can pursue a Section 1983 claim against the officer and potentially their employer.

Section 1983 is a federal law (42 U.S.C. Section 1983) that allows citizens to hold state or local government officials liable for civil rights violations perpetrated while they are acting under color of law. Federal law enforcement officers may be sued in a *Bivens* action, which is a similar type of claim established by a U.S. Supreme Court decision rather than a statute.

If a plaintiff sustained physical injuries due to excessive force, they can receive compensation for medical treatment for their injuries, as well as lost income while they were recovering. They also can receive compensation for pain and